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# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## Tributes to the Great Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Four Legislators Comment on Gen. Julius  
Klein's Praise of His Chief

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ALEXANDER WILEY**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 17, 1953

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was recently delighted to read an interesting account of a dinner tendered to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, as honorary president of the Circumnavigators Club. This is a renowned organization which has numbered some of the great of America in its membership—all of whom have circled the globe.

Needless to say, any tribute paid to this great son of Wisconsin, Douglas MacArthur, is warmly welcomed by the people of the Badger State and by all patriotic Americans.

How vividly I recall my participation in the joint hearings which were held over the regrettable dismissal of this great American military leader. This Nation could ill afford loss of such peerless talents as Douglas MacArthur's.

The account of the Circumnavigators Club's 50th anniversary was written by Circum Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, who had served with distinction in the Pacific with General MacArthur.

The editor of the Circum Log had invited General Klein to write his impressions of the occasion, and he has now ably done so. I wish that the regular limitation on space were such that I could reprint the full text of the account. But, unfortunately, this cannot be done, and, so, I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from this account be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

### A CIRCUM DRAMA—GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR FETED AT 50TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER

(By Circum Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, of  
Chicago)

"As an American I resent the fact that a great man like Gen. Douglas MacArthur is now selling electric razors and carbon paper for Remington Rand instead of leading the battle in Korea or participating in the councils of the men guiding our Nation's destiny

during the most crucial crisis of our existence as a free Nation."

A cold chill went down my spine as Circum George Sokolsky, the famous columnist thundered these memorable words to a group of seasoned and toughened globetrotters.

It was the occasion of the eagerly awaited fiftieth annual dinner that will live in the cherished memory of all those present until the last Circum has navigated his last mile.

It was just Circum Gen. Douglas MacArthur who entered the upstairs private dining room of the Stork Club in New York. With him were his loyal aides, Gen. Courtney Whitney and Col. Sidney Huff. He came to accept the honorary presidency of the Circumnavigators Club at its 50th anniversary dinner on April 23, 1953.

The only other men ever accorded this distinction are Herbert Hoover, the great living ex-President who circled the globe more than 50 years ago, and Adm. Matthew Calbraith Perry, who opened the gates across the Pacific to Japan.

### A ROBE OF HUMILITY

A great man will always be recognized whether in the uniform of a general, in a tuxedo, or in rags. MacArthur's personality reached out across the hall. His kindness, his dignity, and his humility clothe him at all times. There was a hushed silence and an expectancy in the air as this grand soldier-statesman took his seat of honor among those who love and admire him.

My thoughts flashed back to that fateful day in April, 1951, when I waited with thousands of other American citizens for MacArthur to arrive in San Francisco. There was that same dynamic tension as the "old soldier" stepped from his plane. It was felt as strongly by those thousands in San Francisco as by the rest of the Nation from coast to coast, as well as by the peoples all over the world. It was felt in the cities where MacArthur stopped as by those who were now gathered in the confines of the dining room.

Here was a group of men who, for 50 years, had been travelling around the globe, who were cognizant of the signal honor that a man of MacArthur's greatness should leave his ivory tower to join them. Here was an interesting mixture of old-timers and new-timers—the old-timers who required weeks and months to get around the world and the new-timers who make their round-the-world trips in days.

Here was a conglomeration of men from all walks of life, united in the common knowledge that, with the development of modern transportation, the world is getting smaller and smaller. Their quest for adventure is the answer to an ultimate solution in the search of mankind for international understanding and good will among the peoples of the globe.

### GEORGE SOKOLSKY'S TRIBUTE

As the opening Circum melody faded out a melody that was echoed all over the globe, Circum George Sokolsky, after an appropriate introduction, rose to speak.

I have seen Sokolsky in many situations. Our friendship dates back many years to the time I too worked for the Hearst organization. George, always eloquent and incisive, outdid himself that night, for the subject was close to his heart. He is one of MacArthur's faithful and most outspoken disciples, and as one of our foremost experts on the Far East and an old China hand, he talked about Korea and the crisis in the Far East.

The eyes of the audience turned to and fastened upon the man about whom George Sokolsky was speaking when he hurled his note of defiance in regard to MacArthur's new civilian occupation of "selling" electric razors for Remington Rand. Our hearts ached but General MacArthur laughed heartily as only a man with a great soul can do, and so we, like he, caught on to the double meaning and wisdom of George's humorous and kindly crack.

### OTHER TRIBUTES

Circum President Arthur M. Tode was an inspiring presiding officer and Circum Col. Edward P. F. Eagen, a sparkling master of ceremonies. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Ambassador to the United States, captivated the audience with his brilliant, sincere, and most timely remarks.

"There is no country in the world," Romulo said, "which loves General MacArthur more than the Philippines. MacArthur can only be truly judged fifty or a hundred years hence. Our children's children, our children's children's children, will read in the history books about this man, who in the darkest hour of America stood in Asia and taught Asia to respect the West again at a time when the West was at its lowest ebb. One man, one American, who, almost bare-handed, stopped the aggressor and rescued the Far East from total conquest by the enemies of a free democratic world and thus recreated prestige for the West. We, in the Philippines, like every freedom-loving man in the Far East, revere and idolize him."

And, Romulo continued: "Gentlemen, I am honored and privileged and humble to have the opportunity of paying tribute to Douglas MacArthur." He raised his glass: "A toast to Douglas MacArthur, the defender of freedom and democracy in the world."

A wave of emotion swept through the room and everyone responded humbly and gratefully to this toast offered in honor of the most distinguished member of the Circumnavigators Club.

Genial James Farley paid tribute to MacArthur and described him as the greatest soldier-statesman since George Washington.

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a sentiment wildly acclaimed by the audience.

Farley pleaded for unity. "As a Democrat," he said, "I hope the members of my party will assist President Eisenhower by supporting him wholeheartedly in the grave task of solving our own country's present chaotic condition and the supreme need for restoring peace. Ike needs the support of the entire Nation regardless of party."

Farley's address, George Sokolsky said, was the best Republican speech since MacArthur's keynote address at last year's Republican convention. Jokingly, he suggested that Eisenhower invite Farley to become National Chairman of the GOP—"where," he said, "Farley belongs."

"It is hard for me to describe," Sokolsky continued, "the true man MacArthur—you all know him, you love him—hundreds of millions all over the globe love him." When a man reaches the station in life, in history, which MacArthur has reached, history speaks for itself. As a contemporary, words just fail me."

#### GENE TUNNEY AND SAM PRYOR COMMENT

There were other speakers—Gene Tunney, who presented the general with a baseball glove for young MacArthur, "a typical American youth," whom he had given boxing gloves in Australia when he entertained our troops during World War II. Tunney, an old friend of the general, pictured MacArthur as the champion of champions, who had stood like a wall of steel and held back the enemy tide while he forged the weapons with which to cleave his way back to the Philippines.

Samuel Pryor of Pan American World Airways spoke—Pryor, always a staunch supporter of the Circumnavigators, presented a silver vase with orchids flown in from Hawaii for Mrs. MacArthur.

#### THE GENERAL OF THE AGES SPEAKS

And then there was an unexpected speaker—"the man who came to dinner." General MacArthur was not scheduled to speak. He had come to join a group of old friends who understood his greatness and who believed in his principles. He had come, for they had asked him to accept from them a token of their love and admiration. Few are the occasions when MacArthur agrees to speak, for he has been misquoted too many times.

But here, deeply moved by the stirring address of Romulo, his old comrade in arms, which brought back to him the memory of Leyte, Bataan, and Corregidor, and touched by the electrifying challenge of the speaker, he pushed his chair aside and approached the microphone. Never in the long life of the Circumnavigators Club was there a time so full of emotion, drama, and attention as at this moment when General MacArthur got up to greet his fellow members at this most historical anniversary dinner.

Silence came over the audience. He spoke from his heart, quietly and simply. There was humility in his voice and yet there was forthrightness. He spoke as only MacArthur can speak. There was drama in seeing America's greatest soldier speaking in the private dining room of a nightclub to a group of seasoned and salty globetrotters—still fighting the bloody battle of Old Baldy in Korea, with the shadow of memories of the Argonne, St. Mihiel, Flanders, New Guinea, Bataan, Corregidor, Manila, and other holy places where MacArthur led, fought, and won for America, giving silent inspiration to us all.

The name "MacArthur" always meant victory for America—never defeat. The first MacArthur, a famous general in the Civil War, with Douglas MacArthur carrying on during World War I and II, until Korea, where the enemy could not stop him but Washington did.

It was obvious that MacArthur did not want to deliver a lengthy speech. He spoke off the cuff. He gave one of his famous extemporaneous addresses which shake the audience and make history. He was serious at times, then humorous. Throughout his remarks there was evident a great human touch.

An illuminated globe was presented to Circum Honorary President MacArthur on behalf of all members—a bright light inside the globe gave it added color. It symbolized what we all thought: "As long as the spirit of MacArthur lives—there can and will be hope and light in every dark corner on this globe. This is what MacArthur fought and fights for."

#### TEARS OF PRIDE

He presented the membership certificates to the newly elected circumnavigators and these men were not ashamed of the tears that welled up in their eyes. They shone with pride—pride not only because they had become members of one of our most unique clubs but pride because they had been knighted to membership by the greatest circumnavigator of all time. The happiness glowing in the faces of the recipients was reflected in the smile of the one bestowing the honor—as I so often observed when MacArthur decorated his men after battle.

And so, on April 23, 1953, a great evening came to an end. Dawn was nearly coming up when I got to bed. Sleep would not come. The experience was one that captivated us all—and will stay with us forever as the proudest chapter in the history of the Circumnavigators Club.

#### HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY, 1902-2003

I can visualize now an old Circum rising at the hundredth anniversary dinner, first offering the salute by Richard Harding Davis and then recalling the toast offered by General Romulo in 1953, and with a proud boast adding:

"Gentlemen, I was there.

"Gentlemen, I was there on April 23, 1953—50 years ago when our great Circum General MacArthur spoke to us. He left us a heritage of true Americanism. Hold it high. Cherish it, gentlemen. So that our Nation will be worthy of the life and contribution of America's soldier Douglas MacArthur—the hero of Bataan."

The old man will be the envy of all, because "he was there in 1953."

And Circumnavigators all over the world—past and present, in heaven or on earth, in spirit or in person, from Gettysburg to San Juan Hill to the Argonne, from Corregidor to Panmunjom, and from our Nation's sacred shrines in Arlington and West Point, in shallow graves in the jungle or down in Neptune's dominion, the Valhalla of warriors, or the fields of Elysium—all will rise and respond in unison, "Gen. Douglas MacArthur."

#### Illinois' Governor Stratton Rights a Wrong—Reappoints General Klein, MacArthur's Defender

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. STYLES BRIDGES

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, July 16, 1953

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD an article appearing in Time magazine relative to

William G. Stratton, of Illinois. Governor Stratton is one of the most outstanding and promising leaders of the Republican Party. He recently brought about the reappointment of Julius Klein as brigadier general of the National Guard. It will be remembered that when the 109th Antiaircraft Brigade was deactivated by former Gov. Adlai Stevenson, General Klein was put on an inactive status. Governor Stratton does not dodge the issues and has taken this action to right a wrong. In this connection I also ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD an article from the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, an article from the Chicago Daily Tribune, and a telegram from Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal of February 12, 1953]

#### STRATTON RIGHTS A WRONG

Gov. William G. Stratton's action in ordering reactivation of the 109th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade of the Illinois National Guard and the appointment of Brig. Gen. Julius Klein as commander of the 109th rights a wrong that was committed in 1951 when the brigade was deactivated by former Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, forcing Klein to be placed on inactive status.

The action by the former governor followed a public squabble which was created when General Klein openly voiced support of General MacArthur's policies at the time General MacArthur was fired by Truman. Klein's superiors, including Stevenson, apparently didn't think it was to the best interests of the Truman administration that it should be attacked by an influential Guard commander. Maj. Gen. Harry L. Bolen, Stevenson's State Guard commander, is reported to have told Klein at the outset of the controversy to "choose between further indulgence in political controversies or membership in the National Guard."

Klein, who was not bound by any rules forbidding expression of political views since he was not in the Regular Army, defied the gag order as any self-respecting citizen would. The result was the announcement a few weeks later from the Army Department in Washington that there was no foreseeable need for the brigade, and that it was advisable to deactivate it. Klein's brigade at the time was down to 158 men, since many of his troops had been transferred to active status in the Regular Army. But the remaining officers and men were a nucleus around which a new fighting outfit could have been formed.

However, despite this, despite the fact that this country needed all the volunteer help that could be obtained for civil defense, Stevenson ordered the brigade deactivated.

Governor Stratton's order reversing this New Deal-instigated action is entirely proper. The results of such actions should not be allowed to remain in existence if there is a way to undo them, and this Governor Stratton has done.

[From the Chicago Daily Tribune of June 27, 1953]

#### ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD WILL GET NEW GENERAL, PROBABLY KLEIN

Governor Stratton was advised yesterday that the Army's national guard bureau in Washington had granted his request for another brigadier general on the State staff of the Illinois National Guard, a bureau spokesman told the Tribune in response to a query. It is understood that the position will go to Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, Chicago publicist, now on the inactive list.

General Klein lost his active command when Former Governor Stevenson deactivated the 109th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade. A bill to permit General Klein to extend his 5-year State tenure lost this spring in committee in the house. Later Attorney General Castle ruled that General Klein could be returned to active duty at the Governor's order at any time while retaining Federal recognition of his rank.

On Thursday the bureau told the Tribune that Governor Stratton's request had been rejected. Yesterday the bureau spokesman said this information was erroneous and that Stratton's request had been approved on recommendation of Maj. Gen. W. H. Abendroth, chief of the Army division.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 10, 1953.

Brig. Gen. JULIUS KLEIN:

Have just received your message advising me of Governor Stratton's forthright action and send heartiest congratulations to you all. This happy vindication is further convincing proof that you cannot indefinitely surpass sound ideas.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,  
General of the Army.

## MacArthur Greets 33d Infantry Division

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1953

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I am proudly calling attention to the recent annual reunion and convention of the 33d Infantry Division War Veterans' Association held June 20, 1953, in Chicago, at which Brig. Gen. Julius Klein was designated to represent Gen. Douglas MacArthur and to extend to the division the greetings of their former commander.

The 33d Infantry Division served under General MacArthur as part of the Sixth and Eighth Armies. The reciprocal pride of both the commander and the division in each other was aptly expressed in an article written in 1945 by the then Colonel Klein which stated:

A diplomat to the core, his phenomenal memory reaches out to each unit and individual under his command. He spoke with feeling of the citizen-soldier, that unique product of our democracy. National Guard units have fought long and well, often under the most difficult conditions. The general was especially pleased with the 33d Division, my old outfit, whose gallant action at Baguio was highly regarded.

The Chicago American on June 20 commemorated this occasion with the following story:

#### MAC GREETED 33D PARLEY

Greetings from Gen. Douglas MacArthur were presented today by Brig. Gen. Julius Klein.

The greetings were presented at the annual reunion and convention of the 33d Infantry Division War Veterans Association at the Morrison Hotel.

In his message General MacArthur told the members of the division which served under MacArthur in the Pacific as part of the Sixth and Eighth Armies:

"I hope you will repeat to my old comrades in arms a message I sent them from Tokyo many years ago.

"No finer division has ever fought than the 33d. Its record is long and honorable and fills all Americans with pride and gratification. My confidence in it during the vicissitudes of campaign was complete and it never failed me."

The message said General MacArthur had asked General Klein to convey his greetings to the division through Col. Francis Kane, president of the association.

General Klein said he could think "of no greater distinction" than to represent General MacArthur. He declared:

"In these crucial days when some members of the Illinois National Guard are still fighting in Korea, our hearts go out in salute, not only to our buddies, but also to our great commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who was ousted from his battle command for political expediency.

"We realize more fully today his prophetic words: 'There is no substitute for victory,' as politicians are discussing the Korean truce.

"America suffered its greatest defeat in Korea. MacArthur would have brought victory."

Mr. Speaker, in bringing greetings at the recent reunion, General Klein urged that the advice of this great soldier-statesman be continually sought in the perilous hours facing our Nation and concluded with these words:

In bringing the greetings and best wishes of General MacArthur, I feel humble and I know I speak in the name of every Illinois soldier, sailor, marine, and airman who served under MacArthur when I wish him Godspeed for his continued health and welfare.

## General Klein's Memorable Description of His 1945 Talk With MacArthur

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

## HON. EDGAR A. JONAS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 23, 1951

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of the memorable day when General MacArthur came home after near completion of his job which began at Bataan and moved to Korea through years of bloodshed, strife, slaughter, hunger, torture, suffering, and conflict—under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I wish to submit an article written by Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, as a colonel, when he called on General MacArthur in 1945.

General Klein served under General MacArthur in the Pacific theater and holds his past commander in great devotion and esteem, as is set forth in glowing terms in his article entitled "On the Eve of Victory With MacArthur."

This document is submitted with the thought that the words of General Klein, in 1945, are spoken for the many thousands of men, living and dead, who served under him in the bloody days of Guadalcanal, Biak, Tarawa, and the Philippines—through the tedious years of reconstruction. The article follows:

## ON THE EVE OF VICTORY WITH MACARTHUR (By Brig. Gen. Julius Klein)

(Written August 4, 1945, in Luzon, Philippine Islands, for the Army and Navy Journal and International News Service.)

The sign over his door reads, simply "CINC." I entered with the natural awe of a soldier for his Commander in Chief, but as he moved from his desk to greet me, I felt my heart pounding as it had so many years ago on my first big assignment as a reporter.

It was late in the day. This man was the nerve center of a gigantic war machine. But I could detect no trace of exhaustion in spite of his many callers and conferences, and the decisions he had rendered that day.

I recalled when I saw him, in the Washington days of Herbert Hoover. I remembered well his youthful dignity, his immaculate dress, and the dashing gallant figure that he cut. With the terrible war at the greatest climax, I was prepared to see a much older man, weary, bearing the mark of the tragic war years.

But the man who greeted me was the MacArthur of old.

He had not altered. He remains the erect, charming, youthful, black-haired soldier of those distant days when he was Chief of Staff.

As he spoke I began to realize the greatness of the man—he has long since proved himself the soldier. My mind flashed back to the great of another war whom I had interviewed, Pershing, Haig, Foch, March, Bliss, and the others, and he suffers by comparison with no man. I know why the United States Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, in a chat I had with him a few months ago, referred to MacArthur as "the General of the Age." One could sense in his presence the great general, the fine patriot, the statesman, scholar and humanitarian who embodies all those qualities that make him the most illustrious American of our time.

We discussed various problems facing America now and after the war. The general's great devotion to the sons of America, his interest in the smallest detail concerning the welfare of his men, were only a high light of the interview. MacArthur knows what he wants for them, for America, and he hopes and prays with millions of others that the sacrifices made by the flower of our youth will not have been in vain.

His memory is remarkable. His eloquent use of the English language, his diction, his own presentation of what he tries to bring home to his listener can be matched with the best I have ever read or heard.

When he talks about war and the suffering that it brought about, you detect a sad emotion. It is the only time he resorts to rough language. He knows what Pearl Harbor, Bataan, Corregidor, and Santo Tomas meant to America, and as I sat there I realized what it meant to MacArthur himself.

As may be expected, he discussed the important strategy of the war with equal brilliance as concerns Army, Navy, or Air Corps activities, and he is not only equally well posted but also something of an expert in the economic, political, international, and cultural consequences of the war. He sees with great clarity what is needed in addition to the United Nations Charter to assure lasting peace, with a powerful, strong and free America guaranteeing that our generation will return to its own form of living and pursuit of happiness.

## FOLLOWING LINCOLN'S CREED

I had given him a 10-page report on my mission, and as he perused it my eyes strayed round the walls and rested on a framed inscription. Reading it I was struck by the key it gave me to the general's life and ac-

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tions—I took out my pen and wrote down the words, as MacArthur read on.

"I do the best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing so until the end." If the end brings me out all right what is said against me won't amount to anything; if it brings me out wrong, all the angels swearing that I was right would make no difference." (Abraham Lincoln.)

I had taken down these words, which I hope I have rendered correctly without knowing that the general had observed me. Looking up, he said:

"I noticed that you were copying Mr. Lincoln's words. I shall remember them always for they give me courage, and often in dark hours I look to that wall and feel comforted."

I was thrilled by the aptness of this inevitable comparison between the two liberators, Lincoln, the great emancipator, and MacArthur, the man who had stood like a wall of steel against the crumbling Australian bastion and held back the yellow tide while he forged the weapon with which he was to cleave his way back to the Philippines. He has returned, and he has brought back freedom and the joy of liberation to our valiant fellow Americans of the Philippine Commonwealth, paving the way for "the road to Tokyo."

My thoughts turned to the words of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger as I heard them a few weeks ago at his Eighth Army Headquarters. The man who led the assault on Buna and Biak and hurled the Eighth Army like an avenging bolt through the Bisayas and Mindanao had said to me:

"His military achievements are triumphs of courage and ability over limited materials. It was General MacArthur who insisted that the Philippines must be taken as rapidly as possible to divide the Jap Empire, reestablish our prestige in the east, and, most important, provide a base for the concentration of overwhelming force for the final blows against Japan."

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#### PRAISE BY EICHELBERGER AND RICHARDSON

"His real claim to greatness in history," concluded General Eichelberger, "lies in the strength of his conviction of the soundness of his daring concept and in his unparalleled moral courage in beating down all obstacles through years of scarcity, meager troop support, frustration, and criticism."

Typical of the loyalty and esteem in which he is held by his able leaders is the statement made to me some time ago by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., logistical and tactical genius.

"Klein," he said, "I hope and pray that MacArthur will be our Commander in Chief. He is the only man whom we can follow with confidence wherever he goes; the only man, moreover, whose concern for the success of his mission is touched by his consideration for the safety of his men. He will do great things at a minimum cost."

Both General Eichelberger and General Richardson are old disciples of MacArthur, their association with him dating back to their West Point days, some 40 years ago. They, as brilliant tacticians and commanders in their own right, can keenly appreciate his genius and powers of leadership.

#### ALWAYS YOUTHFUL APPROACH

There was another inscription on the wall, an essay on youth, written by a close friend of the general's, to which he directed my attention. It read in part:

"Youth is not a time of life; it is a state of mind . . . nobody grows old by merely living a number of years; people grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear, and despair—these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt, as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear, as young as your hope, as old as your despair."

It explained the erectness of his carriage, the firmness of his handshake, the stamina that makes his youthful secretaries and staff officers gasp in wonderment.

This insight is carried into the selection of his able lieutenants—the iron-willed Sutherland; Blamey, the swashbuckling Australian; Kenney, daring and forceful; Krueger, a general's general, cool and calculating; Eichelberger, brilliant tactician, fearless and intrepid; Richardson, a logistical and tactical genius, wise, farseeing, and intensely loyal.

#### "ON TO TOKYO"

It was dark when I entered the bomb-shattered streets of Manila. An endless stream of trucks rolled by bearing supplies for the front. Thousands of cranes and winches strained at their task of unloading cargo from the myriad ships that dotted the harbor. Everywhere was a scene of antlike activity. My thoughts turned to the main streets of America, and I thanked God that they had been spared the horrors of war.

The lights in the headquarters burned brightly far into the night. MacArthur and his men were awake to insure that the children of America might sleep.

Now history's pen is poised, stilled over its perpetual book in which is inscribed the eternal story, the faults and foibles, the grandeur and the heroism of mankind. A chapter has been finished. We and the peoples of the earth await the next.

Whatever the peace will bring, there are men whose passage through time is marked with meteoric brilliance. Such men are history. Many days have passed since the interview which gave birth to this story. Were they years, they could never eradicate the memory of the emotions it roused, or that swift fulfillment of the general's words of prophecy. His slogans, "I shall return" and "On to Tokyo!" were words come to life.

He had kept his faith with America and with God; let faith be kept with him.